

MELIK-OGANDZHANYAN, V.A.

Production of canned cappers. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.8:18
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Zagotovitel'naya kontora Upravleniya pishchevoy promyshlennosti
sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Capers--Preserving)

LEON OSIPOV, G.A.

Problem of quality, reliability and durability at the
Oktembergan Machine-Tool Plant, Standartizatsiia 29
no. 2:48-51 : 1966. (MIRA 18:4)

SOKLAKOV, F., inzhener; MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.^I, inzhener.

Large brick blocks made at the building site. Stroitel' 2 no. 4-5:8-9
Ap-My '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Moscow--Building blocks)

MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.I., inzh.

Using large concrete blocks in the German Democratic Republic.
Biml.stroi.tekh. 15 no.12:30-31 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii mekhanizatsii
i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i
arkhitektury SSSR.
(Germany, East--Concrete blocks)

KOVALEVSKIY, P., inzh.; MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.^I, inzh.

Large blocks in the German Democratic Republic. Zhil. stroi.
no. 5:31-32 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Germany, East--Concrete blocks)

KREYNDLIN, A.N.; SAPRIKIN, V.A.; ZIL'BERMAN, R.I., inzh.; MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.I., inzh.; MOLCHANOVA, O.I., inzh.; NIKONOV, M.A., inzh.; FROLOV, D.G., inzh.; TSYURUPA, A.L., inzh.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M., inzh., red.

[Album-catalog of designs of units, shops, and construction yards for making large brick blocks] Al'bom-katalog proektov ustanovok, taekhov i poligonov po izgotovleniiu krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Glavnyy inzh. Proyektno-konstruktorskoy kontory "Industroyproyekt" (for Kreyndlin). 3. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu; deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Saprykin). (Building blocks)

SHEYNGUZ, Isaak Shmulevich; MELIK-PARSADANOVA, ~~Aleksandra Ivanovna~~;
ISAYEV, N.V., nauchnyy red.; SHEYNGART, M.D., red.;
DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Masonry work]Proizvodstvo kamennykh rabot. Moskva, Prof-
tekhizdat, 1962. 210 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Masonry)

MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.

Installing glass panels during the building of the Palace of
Congresses in the Kremlin. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.6:6-7 Je '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Rukovoditel' truppy ot dela proyektirovaniya organizatsii rabot
Industroyproyekta Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi
stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Glass construction)

MELIK-PARSADANYAN, Kh. A.

Melik-Parsadanyan, Kh. A. "Laryngeal cancer based on the findings over the past 20 years of the ear department of the 2nd City Hospital," (Report), Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1948, (on cover: 1949), p. 134-136

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

MELIK-PARSADANYAN, kh. A.

34119. Kratkiye svedeniya o drevneyshem armyanskom meditsinskom slovare.
Trudy Sektora istorii arm. meditsiny i biologii (Akad. nauk Arm.
SSR), No 2, 1949; s. 67-76.-Na arm. yaz.-Rezyume na rus. yaz.

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

MELIK-PARSADANYAI, Kh.A.

34120. Ovoznikovenii drevnearmyanskikh meditsinskikh i biologicheskikh slovi term inov. Trudy sektopa istorii arm. meditsiny i biologii (AKad. nauk Arm. SSR), No 2, 1949, s. 115-27- Na arm. yaz- Rezuma na rus. yaz.

SO: Knizhnaya Letonis' No. 6, 1955

MELIK-PARSADANYAN, KH. A.

Pharmacology

Treatment of tuberculosis of the larynx with "armamid," Dokl. AN Arm. SSR.13
no. 1. 1951.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MELIK-PASHAYAN, M.A.

Some clinical and electroencephalographic parallels during
the interparoxysmal period in epilepsy. Zhur. eksp. i klin.
med. 3 no.6:65-71 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra psikhiiatrii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MELIK-PASHAYAN, M.A.

Clinical and electroencephalographic studies on the changes in
the clearness of consciousness in insulin hypoglycemia in
schizophrenics. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 5 no.2:60-66 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

SOV/86-58-10-26/40

AUTHOR: Melik-Pashayev, N.I., Engr Lt Col, Candidate of Techni-
cal Sciences

TITLE: Rocket Engines. 5. The Cooling of Liquid Fuel Rocket
Engines (Raketnyye dvigateli. 5. Okhlazhdeniye zhidko-
stnykh raketnykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, Nr 10, 1958, pp 62-68
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the conditions and peculiarities
of heat transfer from the gaseous combustion products
to the walls of the combustion chamber and the nozzle.
He gives two formulas, one for the heat transferred
from the gas to the walls, the other for the heat trans-
ferred to the coolant. Fig. 1 shows how the intensity
of heat transfer varies along the combustion chamber
and the nozzle. The author discusses how the tempera-
ture of the combustion products, and consequently, the

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Rocket Engines. 5. The Cooling (Cont.)

SOV/86-58-10-26/40

intensity of heat transfer from the gas to the walls, depend on the kind of fuel used. Fig.2 shows the dependence of the intensity of heat transfer on the coefficient of the excess of oxidizer. Further on he discusses the cooling of liquid fuel rocket engines. He mentions the following ways of cooling: when a component of the propellant or simply water circulates between the walls of the combustion chamber and the jacket, and when the heat is absorbed by the walls. Fig.3 shows how the temperature varies when the heat is transferred from the gas to the cooling system through the wall. There is a table where the approximate values of the coefficient of thermal conductivity are given. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 show the circulation of the coolant. Further, the properties of the propellant component, which is selected as a coolant, are discussed. The author mentions two more ways by which the intensity of heat transfer from the gases to the walls is diminished. They are: an appropriate distribution

Card 2/3

Rocket Engines. 5. The Cooling (Cont.)

SOV/86-58-10-26/40

of fuel injectors on the head of the engine (Fig.7a), and the injection of a liquid on to the inner surface of the walls through special holes (Fig.7b). Fig.8 shows how the liquid is injected through the walls. There are three diagrams, five schematic drawings and one table.

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11(5); 26(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3455

Melik-Pashayev, Nersess Ivanovich, Engineer Lt. Colonel, Docent,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

Zhidkostnyy reaktivnyy dvigatel' (Liquid Propellant Jet Engine) Moscow, Voen.
izd-vo Min. oborony SSSR, 1959. 141 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: M.S. Pisarev, Engineer Colonel (Res.); Tech. Ed.: M.A. Strel'nikova

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in rocket
engineering.

COVERAGE: This book presents a short historical outline of the development of
liquid propellant jet engines (LPJE) and provides a description of the
main engine components (combustion chamber, exhaust nozzle, cooling system,
and fuel supply system). Engine operation is explained and technical specifi-
cations of propellants listed. German and United States rockets are used as
examples. No personalities are mentioned. There are 20 references: 7 Soviet,
1 English, and 12 Russian translations of western works.

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Liquid Propellant Jet Engine

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AC/gmp
4-8-60

NIKOLAYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; MELIK-PASHAYEV, N.I., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; TUBYANSKAYA, F.G., izdat.red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Thermodynamic analysis of rocket engines] Termodinamicheski
raschet raketnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
Oborongiz, 1960. 147 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)) (Airplanes--Rocket engines)

L 2463-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(t)/EPE(c)/EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EPA(u)-2/EWP(j)/FCS(f)/T/
 EAP(t)/FCS(k)/EAP(b)/UR/0209/65/000/009/0033/0037
 ACCESSION NR: AP5022454 ETC(m) LJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW/JXT(C2)/RM

AUTHOR: Melik-Pashayev, N. (Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel, Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: Hydrogen-based liquid-propellant rocket engines

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 9, 1965, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: liquid rocket fuel, combustion engineering, liquid hydrogen, hydrogen fuel, liquid propellant engine, liquid rocket oxidizer

ABSTRACT: The author states that the idea of building a liquid-propellant engine was first conceived by the Russian scientist K. E. Tsiolkovskiy. In his paper "Exploration of universal space by jet-propulsion devices," published in 1903, and in subsequent works, Tsiolkovskiy discussed problems of the design and processes taking place in liquid-propellant engines. In an article entitled "Rocket into outer space," published the same year, he pointed to the liquid-hydrogen/liquid-oxygen combination as the most efficient liquid-propellant rocket-engine system.

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One of the most effective methods of increasing the specific thrust of the liquid-propellant engine is by the use of new, more efficient fuels and oxidizers. The specific thrust for several fuel/oxidizer combinations is shown in Table 1. As can be seen, the highest specific thrust is developed

Table. 1. Fuel/oxidizer combinations

Oxidizer	Combustible	Specific thrust, kg·sec/kg
Oxygen	Kerosene	300
Oxygen	Hydrazine	320
Oxygen	Hydrogen	420
Nitrogen tetroxide	Hydrazine	290
Fluorine	Hydrazine	365
Fluorine	Hydrogen	435

by an engine which operates on hydrogen and fluorine or oxygen. The great disadvantage of liquid hydrogen is its low specific gravity (0.07 kg/l). The

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hazard from combustible mixtures of gas and air is serious over a wide range of concentration. Storage tanks for liquid hydrogen must be insulated and continuously refrigerated. Despite this, it has been reported that liquid hydrogen is less dangerous to handle than many other fuel components used in rocket technology. For large-volume storage, a vacuum and powder insulation is normally used; the vacuum layer is filled with a powdery heat-insulating substance. The powder filler is needed to decrease the radiation heat exchange. Excess pressures are created to prevent air from penetrating into the system.

At a temperature of 200° K, hydrogen is an ideal gas even at high pressures. It can be fed from the cooling jacket directly into the turbine of a turbine-pump unit. Because of its low molecular weight, hydrogen has an extremely high gas constant, $R = 424 \text{ kgm/kg-deg}$. Considering, for instance, that the gas constant of the combustion products of kerosene burned in air is only $R = 29 \text{ kgm/kg-deg}$, hydrogen can indeed provide a high specific turbine output. The specific thrust of a liquid-propellant engine can be considerably increased if substances containing fluorine (such as liquid fluorine F_2 , fluorine oxide F_2O) are used as oxidizers. Their use with fuels of the hydrazine N_2H_4

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type, ammonia NH_3 , or pentaborane B_5H_9 permits the specific thrust of a liquid-propellant engine to be increased by 25—40% in comparison with the specific thrust obtained by using contemporary fuels. However, it is necessary to bear in mind that these fluorine oxidizers, and especially liquid fluorine, have substantial disadvantages. They are very toxic and have low boiling points, which considerably complicates their exploitation since, because of their constant evaporation, the surrounding atmosphere is contaminated by toxic fluorine vapors. Consequently, the storage of liquid fluorine requires special facilities for trapping its vapor.

An oxygen/hydrogen propellant does not ignite spontaneously, and the engine must therefore be provided with a special ignition system. Electrical ignition is generally used. Chemical ignition is possible if an additional starting slug, which ignites upon contact with either oxygen or hydrogen, is employed. Triethyl aluminum autoignites with oxygen and fluorine, and chlorine trifluoride autoignites with hydrogen. The power plant in this ignition system has auxiliary tanks and facilities for feeding the starting slugs into the combustion chamber. In pyrotechnic ignition, the fuel is autoignited by the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022454

hot products resulting from the combustion of an explosive cartridge. This combustion is initiated before the oxidizer and fuel enter the combustion chamber. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 3 graphs, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, PR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4097-F

BVK

Card 5/5

MELIK-PASHAYEV, N.Sh.

[Prevention of early senility; a popular science study] Predupre-
zhdenie rannei sarosti; nauchno-populiarnyy ocherk. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1956. 48 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(OLD AGE)

MOVSHOVICH, E.B.; BEZBORODOV, R.S.; VIKTOROV, D.N.; ZUBOVA, M.A.;
KOCHAR'YANTS, S.B.; MELIK-PASHAYEVA, N.V.; SHALUKHINA, A.D.

Characteristics of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic stage of geological
development in the Volga-Don territory. Trudy NILneftegaza no.13:
135-170 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MOVSHOVICH, E.B.; ZAKHAROVA, L.Ya.; ZUBOVA, M.A.; KOCHAR'YANTS, S.B.,
MELIK-PASHAYEVA, N.V.; SHALUKHINA, A.D.

Basic problems of the correlation of Mesozoic and Paleogene sediments in the Volga-Don territory. Trudy NILneftegaza no.13:5-38
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND INDEXES													3RD AND 4TH INDEXES												
CA 22 The problem of secondary recovery methods at Azneft. V. S. Melik-Pashayev. <i>Neftevaue Khaz.</i> 23, No. 12, 8-15 (1967).—In a discussion of the air-repressuring and water-flooding methods tried out, it is stated that in one of the cases the O content of the injected air was almost completely absorbed by the oil in the strata. Displacement of oil from a producing stratum by alk. water is 13% greater than by hard water, e.g., sea water. The latter should be used only for flooding strata which contain hard water, to avoid plugging of the pores by pptn. upon mixing the different waters. Bruno C. Metzner																									
ASB-11-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
REGION 1 SYMBOLS													REGION 2 SYMBOLS												
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13													14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26												

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V. S.

42136 MELIK-PASHAYEV, V. S.- Osobennosti Kimicheskogo sostava plastovykh gazov neftyanykh mestorozhdeniy Apsheronского polusotrova. Azerdaydzh. Neft. Khoz-vo, 1948, No. 10, c 5-7.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

MELIK - PASHAYEV, V. S.

AID P - 3282

Subject : USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 12/24

Author : Melik-Pashayev, V. S.

Title : Oxidizing processes and increase of the specific gravity of petroleum in the petroliferous deposits on the border of the periphery contour line

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #9, 56-59, S 1955

Abstract : The author analyses the contact of oil with air and with underground water as the two agents responsible for oxidizing processes and increase of the specific gravity of oil. 2 references, 1939 and 1945.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

An attempt to draw a parallel between the lower portion of the productive layer of the Apsheronian Archipelago and the red deposits of West Turkmenia. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.2:428-431 N '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.

(Apsheron Archipelago--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Turkmenistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, Vram Samsonovich (AU Oil & Gas Sci-Res Inst) awarded sci degree of Doc Geological-Mineralogical Sci for 26 Sept 57 defense of dissertation: "Geological structure and oil-bearing perspectives of the Apsheron Archipelago" at the Council, Azerbaydzhan Ind Inst imeni Azizbekov; Prot No 6, 15 Mar 58.

(BMVO, 7-58,21)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Conditions which determined sedimentation in the Pliocene of the
Apsheiron Peninsula, Apsheiron Rapids and Balkhan region of western
Turkmenia. Sov. geol. no. 57:183-196 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Caspian Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Some problems relative to the formation of oil pools in the Apsheron region (with summary in English). Sov. geol. 1 no.4:124-143 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil fields)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Method for determining oil recovery from dissolved-gas oil wells.
Geol. nefti 2 no.7:57-58 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Oil wells)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk

Research on petroleum geology. Trudy VNII no.18:16-40 '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Petroleum geology)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, Vram Samsonovich; MIRCHINK, M.F., red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I.,
vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Geologiya morskikh neftiannykh mestorozhdenii Apsheronского
arkhipelaga. Red.M.F.Mirchink. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 243 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink).
(Apsheron Archipelago--Petroleum geology)

SOV/9-59-2-9/16

14(5)

AUTHOR:

Melik-Pashayev, V.S.

TITLE:

The So-Called Transition Zone in Water-Oil Contact Determination (O tak nazyvayemoy perekhodnoy zone pri opredelenii vodo-neftynogo kontakta)

PERIODICAL:

Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1959, Nr 2, PP 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination of the water-oil contact location, which is an important factor in computing the oil reserve of a stratum, is rather difficult due to insufficient interpretation methods of geophysical investigations. The location of the water-oil contact is discussed and the theory on the existence of a water and oil-bearing transition zone, situated between the pure oil-bearing and the pure water-bearing zone, is rejected. The author expresses the opinion that the water-oil contact is a surface separating the oil-bearing zone (that may contain either pure oil or oil and water) from the water-bearing zone. According to maps drawn-up by L.P. Dolina it is stated that oil saturation of rocks is higher in the internal contour area and lower at the border portions. The water content of the oil stratum increases in portions with underlying water. The author rejects the theory that the whole water amount in

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SOV/9-59-2-9/16

The So-Called Transition Zone in Water-Oil Contact Determination

the stratum consists of internal (buried) and bound water. He distinguishes internal water that is bound to mineral particles and does not participate in movements through porous layers, and "sole" water, that is free and can be removed from the porous space into the well. There are 1 diagram, 1 map, 1 photo and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIneft'

Card 2/2

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Method of industrial prospecting for oil pools in platform areas.
Geol.nefti i gaza 4 no.7:1-7 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Petroleum geology)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Effect of scale is conditions on the position of the wateroil contact
and the clearness of the resistivity index. Trudy VNI no.30:3-17
'60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nefti.
(Oil well Electric, Electric)

MELIK- PASHAYEV, V.S.

Single interface of the oil-water is one of the basic factors determining the selection of production areas. Geol. nef'ti i gaza 5 no. 5:26-30 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Methods of prospecting for petroleum in platform areas. Geol.
nafti i gaza 5, no.10:42-47 O. '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nafta-gazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum geology)
(Volga-Ural region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Current problems in prospecting for commercial oil pools in connection with the urgent necessity for developing them.
Trudy VNII no.33:5-17 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Moskva. (Petroleum geology)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Methods of prospecting for oil fields in platform areas. Trudy
VNII no.33:18-24 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Moskva.

(Petroleum geology)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.V.; DOLINA, L.P.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BELYAYEVSKIY, A.A.; LISUNOV, V.R.;
NEYMAN, V.Ye.; CHERNOGLAZOVA, T.Ya.; MAMUNA, V.N.; ZHDANOV,
M.A., prof., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA,
Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Methods for determining the parameters of oil and gas pools
for appraising their reserves in platform-type fields using
the volumetric method]. Metodika opredeleniya parametrov za-
lezhei nefi i gaza dlia podscheta zapasov obshchym metodom;
na mestorozhdeniyakh platformnogo tipa. [By] V.S.Melik-
Pashaev i dr. Pod red. M.A.Zhdanova. Moskva, Gostoptekh-
izdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

KRYLOV, A.P., red.; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.;
BORTSOV, Yu.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BRISKMAN, A.A.,
red., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUCHIN, A.N., kand. ekon. nauk,
red.; VIRNOVSKIY, A.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.;
ZHEITOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MAKSIMOV, M.I.,
kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; MARKOVSKIY, G.E., inzh.,
red.; MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.;
NIKOLAYEVSKIY, N.M., doktor ekon. nauk, prof., red.;
PETROVSKAYA, A.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.;
PILATOVSKIY, V.P., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ROZENBERG,
M.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SAFRONOV, S.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.

[Petroleum production; theory and practice. 1967 yearbook]
Dobycha nefti; teoriia i praktika. Ezhegodnik 1963. Moskva,
Nedra, 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krylov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Melik-
Pashayev, Rozenberg). 3. Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (for
Nikolayevskiy).

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Certain problems in methods of determining reservoir-recovery
factors from geological-field data. Trudy VNII no.38:3-9 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Mechanism of rock-pressure transmission by oil and gas pools.
Neftgaz. geol. i geofiz. no.6:39-41 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Importance of the test exploitation of prospecting wells for the
oil fields of Siberia; a topic for discussion. Neftegaz. geol.
i geofiz. no.10:7-9 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.

Increase the efficiency of commercial prospecting for oil fields. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.4:3-6 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; LISUNOV, V.R.

Reservoir oil yield depending on the volume of water passed
through the pool. Geol. nefiti i gaza 7 no.11:23-28 № '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,

MELIK-PASHAYEV, V.S.; KOCHETOV, M.N.; LISUNOV, V.R.; GOMZIKOV, V.K.;
MOLOTOVA, N.A.; KHORISHKO, S.T.; SHERSTNYAKOVA, L.G.

Oil yield of pools developed for a long period of time on the
basis of geological field data. Trudy VNII no.43:3-106 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

MELIK-SARKISOV, B. S.

"Using Line Conductors for Substation Leads," Elek. Stan., No. 9, 1949.
Engr.

ANDREYEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROZOVSKIY, Yu.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARCHEENKO, Ye.A., inzhener; MELIK-SARKISOV, B.S., inzhener.

Remarks on G.I.Atabekov's article "Problems of relay protection of electric transmission lines with longitudinal capacity compensation." Elektrichestvo no.4:73-74 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka.
(Electric lines) (Atabekov, G. I.)

MELIK-SARKISOV, B. S.

B. S. MELIK-SARKISOV "Protection of a Direct Current Transmission Line"
(relative to high voltage DC transmission), Transactions of the Research
Institute for Direct Current, 1957, Vol. II, pp. 84-95.

MELIK-SARKISOV, B.S.

DELGUTH, VA

8(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

804/1956

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut postoyannogo toka

Peredacha energii postoyannym i peremennym tokom (Power Transmission by Direct and Alternating Current) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1956. 554 p. (Series: Itogi nauki i tekhn., ser. 5) 3,350 copies printed.

Ed.: Platov, A.M.; Tech. Ed.: Voronetskiy, L.V.; Editorial Board: Shchedrin, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Professor (Chief Ed.); Gertsik, A.K., Engineer; Temli'yanov, V.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Plesner, V.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Platov, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Plesner, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Shum, L.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Shum, N.N., Engineer; Shchegolev, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

REMARKS: This collection of articles, issued by the USSR Ministry of Electric Power Stations, is intended for scientists, engineers and designers of high-voltage overhead transmission lines.

Card 1/13

Melik-Sarkisov, B.S. Investigation of Shunting Devices for D-C Transmission

210

REMARKS: Investigations were carried out by NIIFT in the Shchirka-Moscow transmission line on the use of shunting devices during repair of mercury rectifiers, and without interruption of electric transmission. Shunt rectifiers and shunt disconnectors were tested and approved for use in the Shchirka-Moscow system. There are eleven diagrams and no references.

Card 9/13

MELIK-SARKISOV, B.S.

Effect of the excitation of a power transformer on the protection performance at prolonged changovers of the inverter. Izv. NIIFT no.5:149-162 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Electric transformers)
(Electric current converters)

MELIK-SARKISOV, B.S.

Protection of a d.c. power transmission line. Izv. NIIFT no.2:
84-96 '57. (MIRA 18:9)

MELIK-SARKISOV, B.S.

Use of transistors in the protection of converters. Izv. NIPT
no.8:212-218 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electric current rectifiers)
(Electric power distribution—Direct current)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, A., inzhener.

Grease pump with hydraulic drive. Avt.transp.32 no.10:33-34
0 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

MELIK-SARKIS'YAN, A., inzhener.

Discharge gun for mechanical solid oil dispensers. Avt.transp.
33 no.11:32 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Automobiles--Lubrication.)

MELIK-SARKIS'YAN, A.

Hydraulic lifting apparatus. Avt. transp. 34 no.8:26
Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Lifting jacks)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, A.

At the Echmiadzin station. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5
no.11:47-48 № '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Echmiadzinskim nablyudatel'nym punktom.
(Echmiadzin District—Plants, Protection of)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S.

"The Role of the Dicarboxylic Acids in the Formation of Amino-acids in Liver Slices," Biokhim., 10, No. 1, 1945. Laboratory of Chemistry and Metabolism of the Proteins, Chemical Department of VIEM, Moscow, -1945-.

Synthesis of amino acids in animal tissues. II. Role of dicarboxylic acids in the formation of amino acids in liver slices. M. G. Kritzman and S. R. [?]. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, 10, 1-12(1968); cf. C.A.B. 36; 1967.
Abstract: evidence is furnished to support the hypothesis that rat-liver slices form L-alanine from pyruvate, NH₄, and CO₂ by way of malonate and aspartic acid. In the absence of CO₂, synthesis proceeds on the order of small amounts of tetradicarboxylic acids or their metabolic precursors. The effect is catalytic; about 30 times as much amino acid is formed as added dicarboxylic acid. In Ringer-bicarbonate solution, addition of dicarboxylic acids inhibits N-formylation from NH₄ pyruvate. This is explained as due to competitive inhibition of enzyme systems involved in the synthesis. H. Priestley

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MORE		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
ca Synthesis of amino acids in animal tissues. III. Role of phosphate in the synthesis of amino acids by liver slices. M. G. Kritsman and S. S. Meik-Gukhman (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 10, 338-43 (1945); cf. C.A. 39, 3550. Previously it had been shown that the formation of alanine from pyruvic acid and NH_3 in liver slices takes place according to the following stages: (1) formation of oxalacetic acid from pyruvic acid and CO_2 (Werkmann-Wood reaction), (2) reductive amination of oxalacetic acid to aspartic acid, (3) transamination of aspartic acid to aspartic acid by pyruvic acid. Further investigations have shown that phosphates participate in the process. Hardly any amino acid is formed by rat liver slices from pyruvate and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ in Ringer bicarbonate solution without phosphates; energetic synthesis takes place when a little phosphate is added, or a small amt. of fumaric acid (or any dicarboxylic acid). Phosphate appears to be necessary for the first stage of the process, i.e., for the formation of oxalacetic acid from pyruvate and CO_2. V. Synthesis of dicarboxylic acids in liver and kidney slices. S. Ya. Kaplan and Zh. Shmerling (Inst. Exptl. Med., Moscow). <i>Ibid.</i> 296-302 (English summary); cf. C.A.				39, 346. -- In the presence of ammonium salts, synthesis of amino acids by liver and kidney slices takes place not only from keto acids, but also from the following dicarboxylic acids: fumaric, malic, succinic, and citric. In the case of malic and fumaric acids, the rate of synthesis is somewhat less than that of pyruvic acid; occasionally, no synthesis at all is observed when these two acids are used as substrate. During the absence of such synthesis, keto acids accumulate, which, however, do not combine with ammonia. Synthesis from succinic acid is as intense as from pyruvic acid. Compared to malic and fumaric acids, fewer cases are observed where no synthesis at all occurred from succinic acid. L-leucine stimulates the rate of synthesis from malic, fumaric, and succinic acids, just as it does in the case of pyruvic and oxalacetic acids. Whenever no synthesis at all took place, addition of L-leucine was without effect. Synthesis of amino acids from pyruvic acids takes place in borate and phosphate buffers, even in the absence of CO_2. This is contrary to the view of Kritsman that amino acids cannot be synthesized from pyruvic acid, except in the presence of CO_2, which converts it into oxalacetic acid (Werkmann-Wood reaction). H. Priestley	
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S.

"Role of Phosphate for the Synthesis of Aminoacids by Liver Slices,"
Biokhim., 10, No. 4, 1945. Institute of Medical and Biological
Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, -1945-.

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										PROCESSES AND PROGRESS INDEX									
<i>ca</i> Synthesis of amino acids from α-keto acids and ammonia in the liver and kidneys. M. G. Britman and S. S. Melik-Surkhiyan (<i>Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow</i>). <i>Moskovskiy ts. znan.</i> 33(1948); cf. C.A. 41, 2353y.—The previous synthesis of alanine from NH₃ and pyruvic acid by liver slices had been postulated as having taken place indirectly through aminodicarboxylic acids. Actual evidence for this view has been obtained through the study of the amino acid formation by liver and kidney slices in the presence of pyruvic, oxalacetic, and α-ketoglutaric acids. The individual amino acids formed were detd. by sp. methods. A short period of incubation of liver slices with Na pyruvate, NaHCO₃ buffer pH 7.4, and NH₄Cl yields, besides a small amt. of alanine, largely aspartic acid, which with glutamic acid accounts for 70-90% of the total N. The same products were formed, with the same speed, from pyruvic acid, NH₃, and CO₂, as from oxalacetic acid. The formation of amino N from α-ketoglutaric acid and NH₃ proceeded more slowly. Short periods of incubation of α-ketoglutaric acid result in the accumulation, then, not of glutamic, but of aspartic acid. The synthesis of the individual amino acids in kidney slices from pyruvic, oxalacetic, and α-ketoglutaric acids and NH₃ differs in some aspects from the liver synthesis. The chief product of synthesis from pyruvic acid and NH₃ in the presence of CO₂ is alanine, and not aspartic acid, as with liver slices. The mechanism of alanine synthesis in kidney slices requires further investigation. H. Prievlev																			
ADD-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SEARCHED _____										SERIALIZED _____									
INDEXED _____										FILED _____									
MAY 1950										JUN 1950									

MELIK-SARKISAN, S. S.

Synthesis of amino-acids from ammoria and keto-acids by different bacteria. L. M. Yakobson, A. S. Konikova, M. G. Kritzman, and S. S. Melik-Sarkisan (Biochimia, 1949, 14, 14-19).-- A study was made of the capacity of a number of organisms (*B. subtilis*, *B. brevis*, *Staphylococcus*, *C. diphtheria*, *B. coli*, *B. typhosus*, *V. cholera*, and *V. paracholera*) to synthesise amino-acid (as determined by amino-N) from NH_4 salts and a number of acids (pyruvic, phenylpyruvic, α -ketoglutaric, malic, α -ketoadipic and glyoxylic). *B. subtilis* and *V. cholera* are by far the most active and can synthesise amino-N from all keto-acids tested. The specificity of the enzymes required for the different reactions varies as regards stability towards acetone, need for presence of glucose and cozymase, and optimum pH.

D. H. SMYTH.

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S., SISAKYAN, N.M. and BEZINGER, E.N.

On chemical and electro-chemical qualities of albumen plastids.

Biokimiya. Vol. 17, No. 5 pp 626, 1952.

Inst. Biochem in An Bakh. AS USSR

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

63
Isolation of a protein possessing properties of nucleoside-phosphorylase and transpentoaldase. G. A. Krtshik and S. S. Melik-Sarkisyan (Khab. Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 475-8 (1963).—From the liver of adult white rats new electrophoretically homogeneous proteins have been isolated. One, possessing properties of transpentoaldase and nucleosidephosphorylase, is denoted transpentoaldase A. The other, possessing similar enzymic properties but electrophoretically dissimilar, is denoted transpentoaldase B. B. S. Levine

Melk-Sarkisyan, S. S.

The so-called reserve proteins of seeds. V. L. Erotych, A. A. Buzdal, S. S. Melk-Sarkisyan, and E. M. Stepanovich (A. N. Bakh 1934, Biochem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19: 208-14 (1954). A method is described for the isolation of vegetable proteins which, unlike the method of T. B. Osborne, is free from protein-denaturation effects. As a consequence, the so-called reserve proteins, here when obtained by the Osborne method, proved to be enzymically active. The two basic principles of the new method are loss of temp. in the processes of extr., dialysis, and drying and a high vacuum in the freeze process. The results of studies on the so-called vegetable reserve proteins by the new method indicate that the concepts concerning these proteins formed on the basis of results obtained by the Osborne method may have to be revised.

B. S. Levine

MELIK-SAPRISYAN, S. S.

The action of chloroplast proteins. N. M. Sapryan and S. S. Melik-Sapryan (A. N. Razh. Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biochimica* 21, 328-334 (1958).
n-Butyl alcohol and acetone (Morton, C.A. 45, 5777; Zlatic and Della-Monica, C.A. 46, 5635g) were employed in the breaking of the bonds between the proteins and the lipids of the proteins and the pigments of the chloroplasts of the sugar-beet leaves. The material was then acidified with a buffered acid. The proteins were separated electrophoretically. The chloroplasts of the leaves of the sugar-beet yielded the following proteins: α - and β -nucleoprotein containing ribonucleic acid; α - and β -chromoglobulin which, according to their properties of salting out with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, their solubility, and their low electrophoretic mobility were identified as globulins; γ -protein containing carbohydrates (sugars). Details were made of electrophoretic mobility, and N and P content of all the proteins isolated. A paper chromatographic analysis was made of the nucleic acid and of the nucleoproteins which were subjected to spectrophotometric studies. It was shown that the chloroplast nucleoproteins form a complex with a substance of a polysaccharide character, while the β -nucleoproteins form a complex with the chloroplast globulins. A method is described for the isolation of the chloroplast protein complex from fresh material fixed in acetone. It is claimed that such preliminary acetone fixation of the material affects the nature of the proteins only slightly and the yield is somewhat greater. A method is also presented for the isolation of the individual proteins of the protein-chloroplast complex.
S. Levine

SARKISYAN, J. S.

Complex formation in the system serum albumin-gum arabic. A. I. Opalin, M. S. Barilakaya, S. S. Melik-Sarkisyan, and K. B. Serebravskaya (A. N. Bakh. Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 162, 1125-7 (1964). The moving boundary method in a Tiselius app. was used to study the complex formation in a system composed of serum albumin and gum arabic, at pH 6.0, in acetate-barbital buffer in the presence of 1% sucrose. In all cases 3 electrophoretic peaks were observed; one of these was that produced by the free gum arabic; the others may be caused by a pair of complexes. One of the peaks had a mobility comparable to that of the albumin, the other had a slightly higher mobility. Hydrolysis of the migrated material gave monosaccharides characteristic of gum arabic and the complexes themselves apparently contained about 13% carbohydrate and 86% protein component. G. M. Kozolapoff.

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Effect of dextran on the blood plasma proteins [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.4:730-735 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Institut biokhimi
in. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

(DEXTRAN, effects,
on blood proteins (Rus))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, effect of drugs on,
dextran (Rus))

SISAKYAN, N.M., MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S., FRENKEL, S.Ya.

Certain physicochemical properties of chloroplast proteins.
[with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.5:723-736 S-O '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut biokhimi imeni A.M. Bakha. AN SSSR (Moskva) i
Institut vysokopolimernykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Leningrad).
(PROTEIN, determ.
in chloroplasts (Rus))
(CHLOROPHYLL,
chloroplasts, determ. of proteins (Rus))

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biochemical and physicochemical properties of ~~the~~ albumen^s ~~of~~ chloroplast~~s~~." Mos, 1959. 25 pp with illustrations (Inst of Biochemistry im A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR), 110 copies (KL, 50-59, 125)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S.

"Certain Peculiarities of the Proteins of the Photosynthesizing Structures of Plants."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Laboratory of Enzymology of the Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S. (USSR)

"Proteins from the Photosynthesizing Structures of Plants."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

SISAKYAN, N. M. (Moskva); MELIK-SARKISYAN, S. S. (Moskva)

Proteins in chloroplasts. Usp. biol. khim. 4:3-41 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(PROTEINS) (CHROMATOPHORES)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.; SISAKYAN, N.M.; SVETAYLO, E.N.

Comparative properties of cytoplasmic proteins and of soluble
chloroplast proteins in higher plants. Biokhimiia 27 no.6:
1047-1053 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimi i meri Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

SISAKYAN, N.M.; MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.

Some characteristics of the proteins of photosynthesizing and
nonphotosynthesizing plant palstids. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.1:17-22
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. A.N.Bakh Institute of Biochemistry, U.S.S.R. Academy of
Sciences, Moscow.

(Chromatophores) (Proteins)

MELIK-SARKISYAN, S.S.; GONCHAROV, V.P.; SISAKYAN, N.M.

Amino acid activating enzymes of the chloroplasts of higher plants.
Biokhimiia 30 no.1:183-188 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimiia imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

MELIK-SARKISYAN, Z. A.

Melik-Sarkisyan, Z. A.

"The Movement of an Airplane in Parachuting, and Reserves of Its Energy Taking into Account the Flexion of the Wing." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

AUTHOR: Melik-Sarkisyan, Z.A. SOV/147-58-1-10/22
TITLE: The Motion of an Aircraft During the Approach to Landing and its Available Energy, Taking into Account the Bending of the Wing (Dvizheniye samoleta pered prizemleniyem i zapas ego energii s uchetom izgiba kryla)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 78 - 86 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The equations of motion for two different types of landing are written down and solved. During motion along the landing trajectory, the structure of the aircraft is deformed. If the motion is established or the acceleration is constant, the stressed state is stable. If the acceleration is variable, the motion is accompanied by a relative deformed motion. In discussing the effect of the elasticity of the structure on the consumption of energy, it is sufficient to consider the bending of the wing relative to the direction of motion. A comparison is made between calculated velocities of descent for the two types of landing and the "recommended" velocity of descent, which is shown to be very much greater than that calculated for the first method and only rarely equal to that calculated for

Card 1/2

SOV/147-58-1-10/22

The Motion of an Aircraft During the Approach to Landing and Its Available Energy, Taking into Account the Bending of the Wing

the second method (being generally greater). A similar comparison is made in the case of energy consumption. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Aircraft--Landing 2. Wings--Stresses 3. Aircraft--Materials

MELIK-SARKIS'YAN'S, A.

The ZIL-MWJ-130B dump truck. Avt. transp. 37 no.7:44 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Dump trucks)

AKIMOV, A.; MELIK-SARKIS'YANTS, A.

The M43-811 semitrailer-dump truck. Avt.transp. 40
no.12:33-36 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Mytishchinskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Dump trucks)

MELIK-SARKIS'YANTS, A.

New design of the dumping mechanism. Avt. transp. 42 no.11:
39-40 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

AKIMOV, A.G., inzh.; ZAKS, M.N., inzh.; MELIK-SARKIS'YANTS, A.S.,
inzh.; EZROKHI, Kh.L., inzh., retsenzent

[Self-unloading vehicles in automotive transportation;
the design and construction of dump trucks] Samorazgru-
zhaushchiisia avtotransport; konstruktisia i raschet
avtomobilei-samosyalov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965.
230 p. (MIRA 18:8)

MELIK-SHAKHNAZAROV, A. M., Engr.

USSR/Electricity - Measuring Instruments
Coatings, Nonmagnetic

Aug 50

"Measuring the Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings," L. F. Kulikovskiy, Engr, A. M. Melik-Shakhnazarov, Engr, Baku

"Elektrichestvo" No 8, pp 67-70

PA 167T30

MELIK-SHAKHAZAROV, A.M., dotsent.

Alternating Current compensator with separate balancing and one
compensating element. Trudy Azerb. ind.inst.no.8:114-118 '54.
(Electric transformers)(Voltage regulators) (MLBA 9:10)

MELIK-SHAKHNAZAROV, A.M.

Category : USSR/Electricity - General Problems

G-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 1489

Author : Melik-Shakhnazarov, A.M.

Title : On Certain Operating Features of a Ferrodynamic Null Indicator

Orig Pub : Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1955, vyp. II, 140-147

Abstract : An examination of the conditions, under which the sensitivity of a ferrodynamic null indicator and the modes (periodic damped, periodic undamped, aperiodic and critical) of its moving system are independent of the size and type of impedance in the measurement circuit. It is shown that the sensitivity of the indicator increases with diminishing flux density B in the gap, the minimum value of which is determined by the friction torque. Indicators having a non-zero mechanical torque W give in most cases better results than those with $W = 0$, and their sensitivity is of the same order of magnitude as that of magneto-electric (d'Arsonval) indicators provided optimum parameters are chosen.

Card : 1/1

SCV/112-57-6-12564

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 6,
pp 135-136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Melik-Shakhnazarov, A. M.

TITLE: Some Operating Peculiarities of a Ferrodynamic Null Indicator
(O nekotorykh osobennostyakh raboty ferrodinamicheskogo nul'-indikatora)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1955, Nr 11, pp 140-147

ABSTRACT: Advantages of a ferrodynamic galvanometer -- such as high sensitivity, stability, harmonic selectivity, phase sensitivity -- are listed. Torques exerted on the movable parts of the galvanometer are considered: (1) M_{μ} , caused by the current due to the shunt coil voltage; (2) M_H , caused by the current due to the EMF induced in the coil by the field-winding magnetic flux; (3) M_{α} , a mechanical controlling torque. The value and direction of M_H depend on the nature of impedance of the measuring circuit. This torque is zero when resistance is involved; it opposes the M_{α} when capacitive reactance is involved; it is cumulative with M_{α} in the case of inductive reactance. In the latter case, M_H can be used as a controlling torque (an electric spring). However, better

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-6-12564

Some Operating Peculiarities of a Ferrodynamic Null Indicator

results are obtained from ferrodynamic galvanometers with a mechanical controlling torque. The designer tends to minimize the induced-EMF torque, because this torque affects the zero position of the moving system if the electrical and mechanical zero positions of the system do not register. This torque can be compensated by a capacitance connected in parallel or in series with the coil circuit. For a specified impedance of the measuring circuit, the ferrodynamic galvanometer sensitivity can be increased by selecting the optimum value of air-gap inductance; it can be brought up to the sensitivity of a permanent-magnet galvanometer. A peculiarity of the moving-part travel is that, with an inductance and a capacitance in the measuring circuit so proportioned that they are close to resonance, continuous oscillations may arise. To increase the output impedance of the null indicator, a circuit connecting the ferrodynamic galvanometer via an electronic amplifier may be recommended. Experience with ferrodynamic galvanometers leads to the conclusion that, with adequately-selected parameters, the use of a ferrodynamic galvanometer in AC compensation circuits is more expedient than the use of null indicators of other types.

Card 2/2

M.I.I.

MELIK-SHAKHNAZAROV, A.M.; ALI-ZADE, G.A.; ALIYEV, T.M.

Electronic phase-sensitive zero-indicator for A.C. bridge and compensation circuits. Zav.lab.21 no.6:740-741 '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azizbekova.
(Electronic measurements) (Electric measurements)

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Autocompensated direct current system with an induction converter.

Ism.tekh.no.1:40-41 Ja-F '57.

(MIRA 10:4)

(Electric current converters)

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108-5-12/13

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TITLE:

Potentiometric Phase Shifter. (Potentsiometricheskii fazovrashchatel', Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, No 5, pp 78-79 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

The device described is more economical in use and of more simple construction than all other types of this kind. It makes it possible to obtain a variable phase shift of up to 360° . The device is assembled from elements produced in series. It consists of a sine-cosine potentiometer and a phase-shifting RC member. It is shown that the input voltage modifies its phase on the occasion of the rotation of the sliding contact of the potentiometer by the angle α , while the amplitude of the input voltage remains unchanged. Also other schemes are possible. In particular, a scheme with a minimum number of elements in the phase-shifting circuit is possible. In those cases in which the phase shifter is not used as an amplifier but in order to be loaded with a certain resistance, a scheme with two sinusoidal potentiometers can be used. The here described phase shifters have been experimentally investigated by the author. The accuracy of phase adjustment and the frequency limit for the application of the scheme is determined by the accuracy of the

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